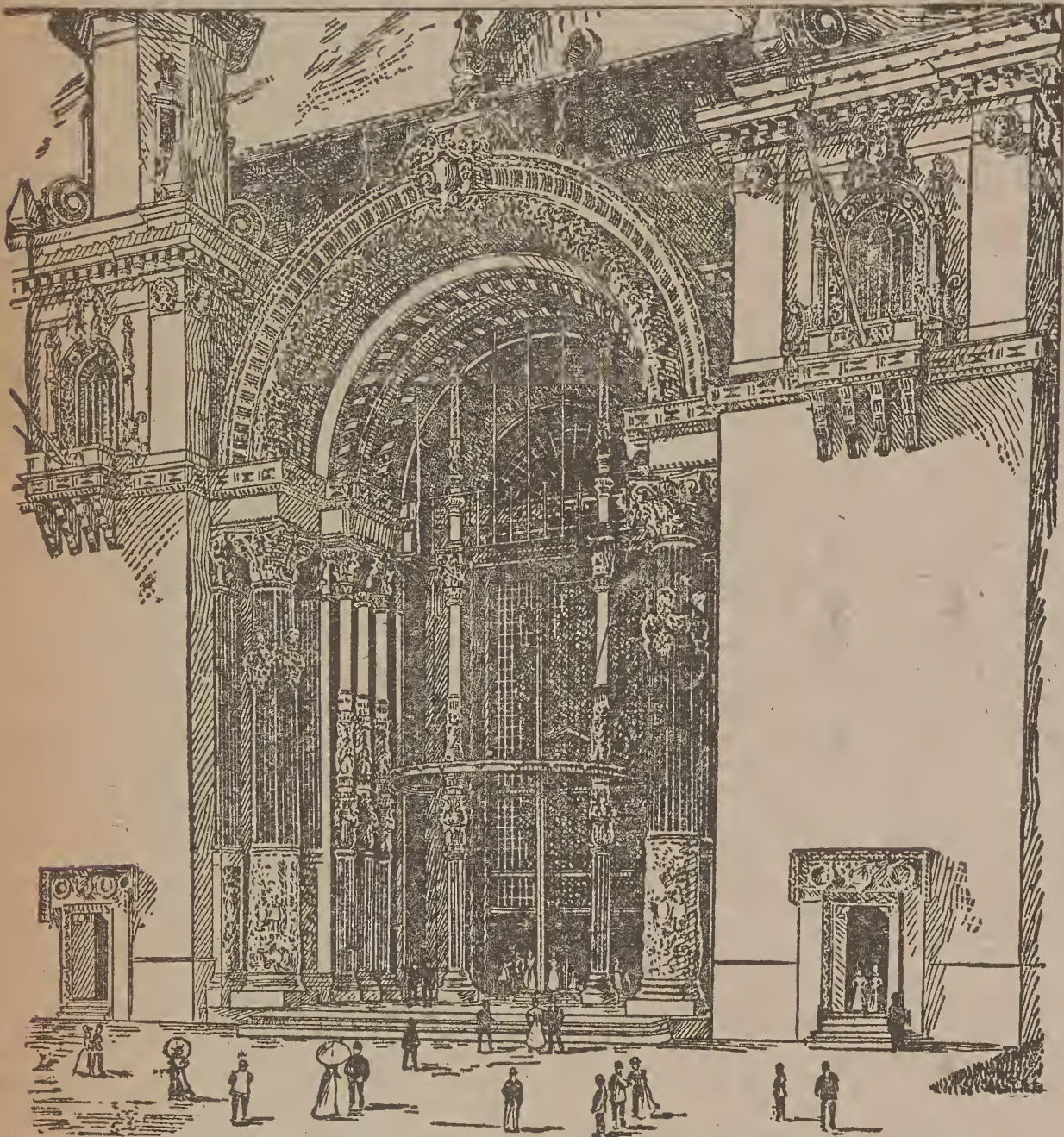


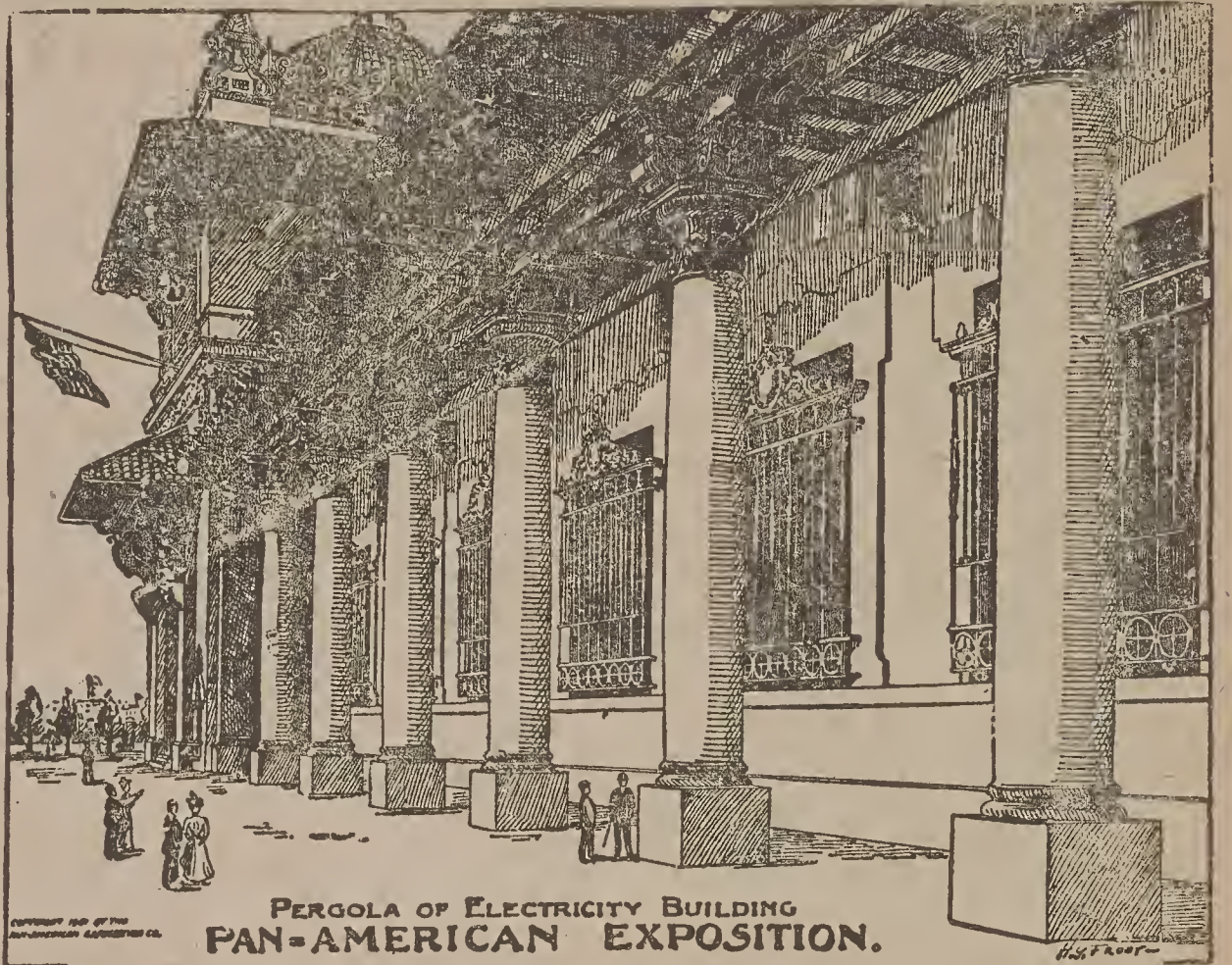


The YOUTH'S REALM

JUNE
1901

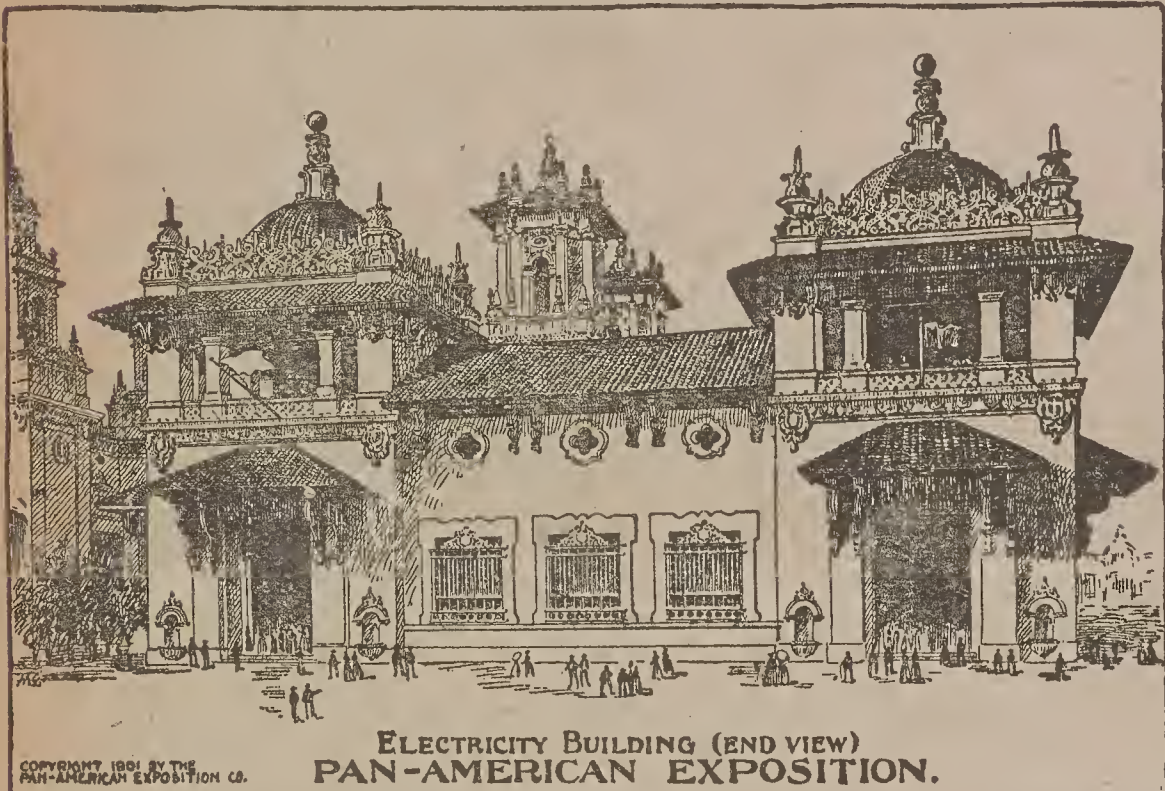


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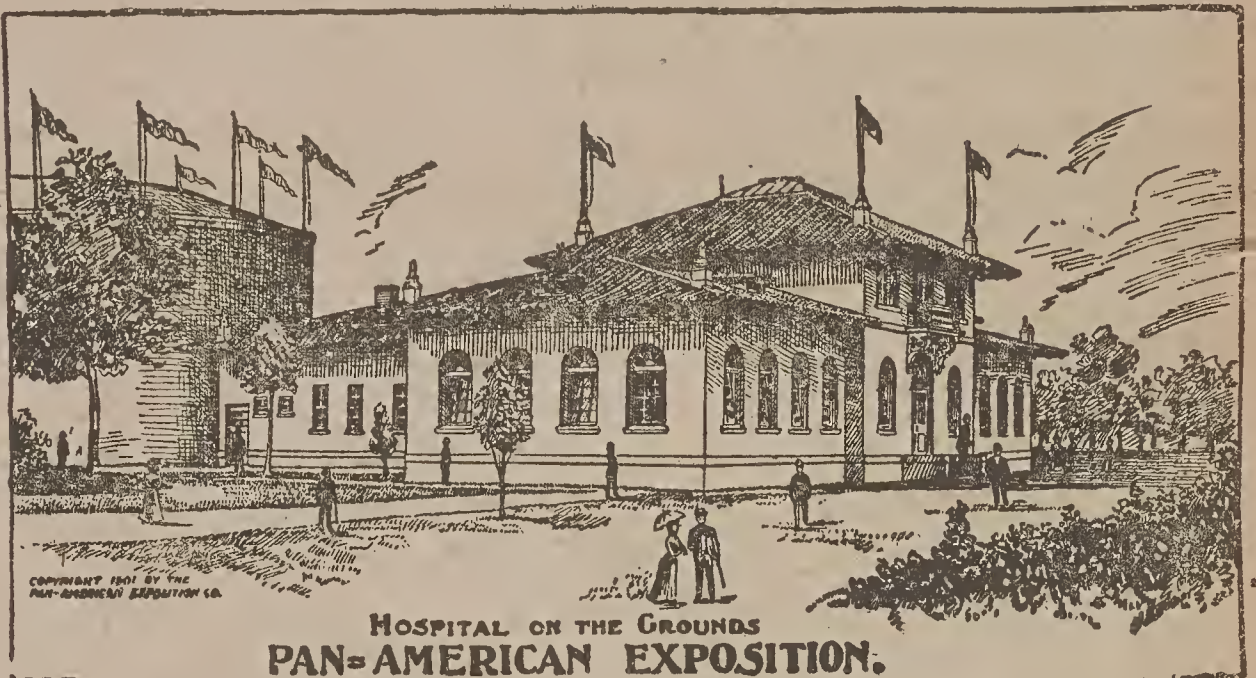


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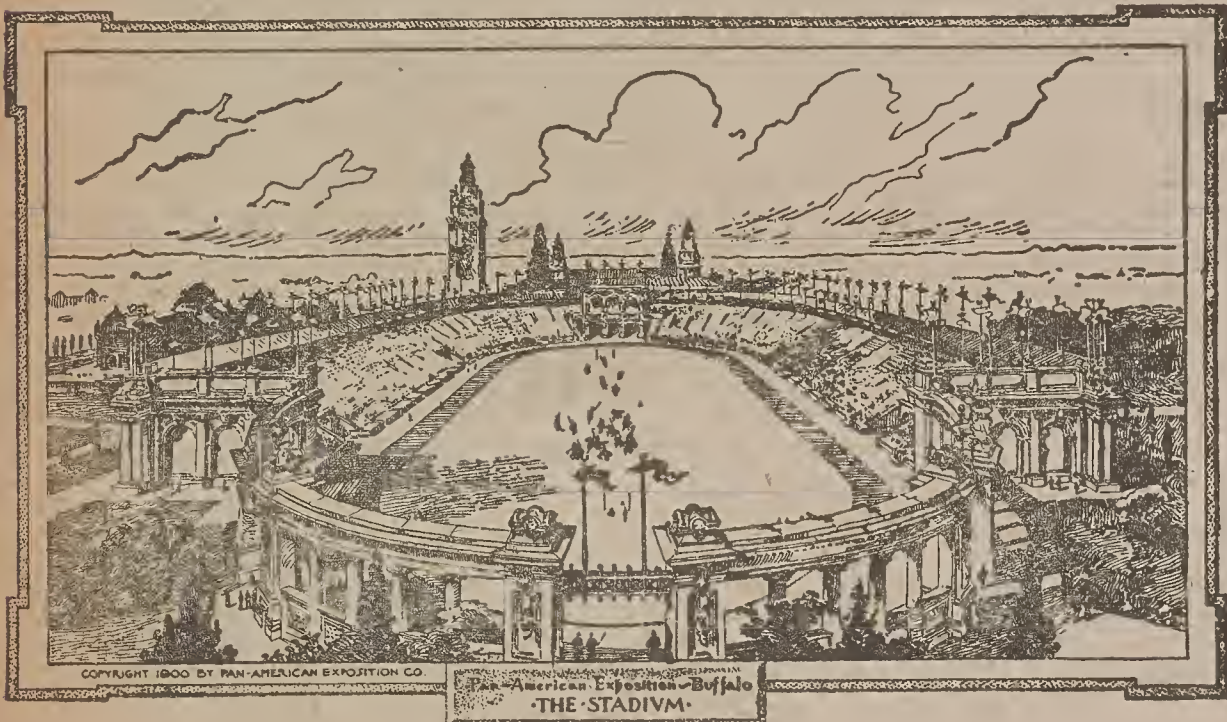


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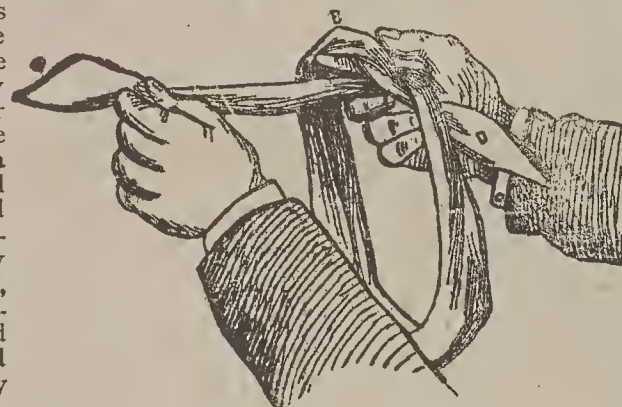
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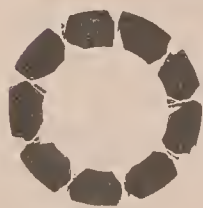
THE YOUTH'S REALM

A CLEAN PAPER FOR THE HOME CIRCLE

Entered at the Boston Post Office for Transmission through the Mails at Second Class Rates.

VOL. VII. A. BULLARD & CO., 97 PEMBROKE ST. BOSTON, MASS., JUNE, 1901. 35 AND 50 CENTS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. NO. 6.

HOW PRINCE SAVED HIS LITTLE CHARGES



ONCE upon a time there was a family named Burnside. There were a father, a mother and a nice, comfortable grandmother, besides the children.

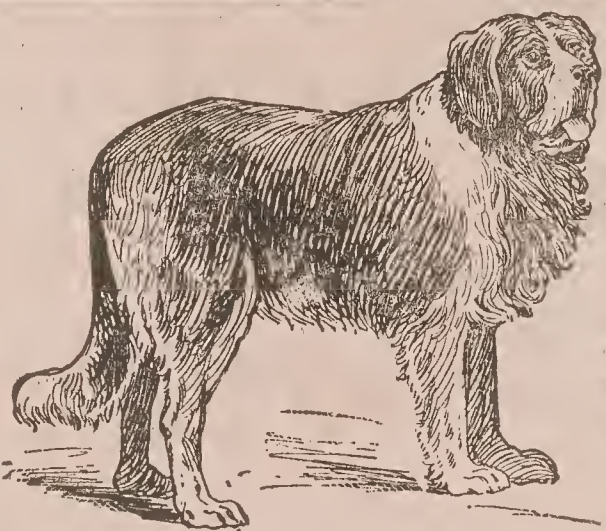
These were Walter, a boy of 6 going on 7, and a girl between 4 and 5. And there was a dog. The dog was a very much respected and useful member of the family. He was a monstrous St. Bernard, thoroughbred from the tip of his white nose to the end of his feathery tail. He was the guardian and companion of the children and never left them except when they were asleep.

Mr. Burnside lived in a small town. There was an orchard in front of the house, and the lawn sloped down to the edge of the Susquehanna river.

Walter wore kilts and had long yellow curls and lived in hopes they would all be cut off on his next birthday. Elinor had long curls, too, and both had blue eyes and red cheeks.

One day their mother had a headache and lay in a darkened room. Mr. Burnside was in Pittston, and grandma had gone to take some nice things to a sick lady, and the servants were busy. No one took any notice of the children. They went out to see the little pigs, but the mother grunted at them. She had suspicions of Prince. Did I tell you that Prince was part of the dog's name? It was, and the other part was Roland Bonaparte Burnside. They called him Prince.

When the mother pig had shown the children that they were not wanted there, they started along down toward the river. Prince seemed to feel that there was danger somewhere and began to show uneasiness. But no matter what he did he could neither coax



PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BURNSIDE.

nor drive them away from the river when Elinor led the way down to where the boat was moored. She scrambled in.

"I want to go riding on the river, Walter. Come on."

"Maybe we mustn't," said Walter, hanging back a little. In his heart he knew he ought not. "But papa did not say so, did he?"

Then Walter climbed in the boat too. Prince barked and pulled Walter's kilt, but that little boy rolled in. Then

Prince was discouraged and thought for a moment, finally deciding what to do, and he jumped in the boat with them, and he kept on barking with all his might.

"Unlock the boat, Walter. Let's take a sail."

"The gardener has the key, but I guess I can pull the chain up over the stake."

Walter pulled and tugged and rocked the boat, and at last the chain was off the post, and the boat began to drift away.

Elinor and Walter looked down into the clear water and saw the pebbles below. They did not realize their danger, and the boat drifted rapidly along.

Soon it began to grow dark, and Elinor began to cry.

"Let's go home, Walter. I 'most know mamma wants us."

"I can't; I don't know how, and the oars are in the toolhouse."

Then two or three tears rolled down his cheeks, though he tried to be brave.

"I am hungry and want my supper," sobbed Elinor. Then Walter put his arms around her, and they hugged up close in the bottom of the boat and cried till they fell asleep.

When they opened their eyes, they saw that their boat was close inshore.



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They were at Butternut Island, a place where nobody ever came except in the fall after the frosts to get the nuts from the big trees which gave the name to the place. The boat was caught in the driftwood. Prince was wagging his tail and kissing their faces.

"Let's go out on the ground," said Elinor.

Prince was glad when they were all on dry land and capered about joyfully.

"I'm hungry," cried Elinor. "I want my bread and milk."

"I don't know where we are going to find anything to eat," said Walter. "I am hungry, too, and I guess Prince is. Prince, go find something to eat."

Prince started slowly, smelling around, and the children kept hold of his shaggy mane. He wandered around, back and forth, but found nothing to eat. They hunted until their feet were tired, and then they sat down to watch the squirrels.

"I want to go home, so I do," sobbed Elinor.

"So do I," answered Walter, and Prince barked his wish to go home.

The day had passed in fruitless searches for something to eat, in play and in tears. When it grew dark, they all curled down by the roots of a tree on the soft moss and went to sleep. Prince slept with one eye open.

The second morning dawned on the lost children and their faithful dog. They drank water and then sat down weak and sick. Prince looked hollow under the ribs and anxious in the face. He kept close to the children and lay with his nose between his paws.

"Let's get into the boat again, Elinor. Perhaps she will sail back home."

"Yes, let's," said Elinor. They got up and started for the place where the boat had been, but it was gone. The current had carried it off. They sank down and cried until they fell asleep.

All this while it must be supposed that Prince was deliberating on the situation, for as soon as they were asleep he got up and kissed them, dog fashion, and looked at them a long time. Then, with a look of determination in his big brown eyes, he deliberately walked down to the edge of the river and plunged in and began to swim to the eastern shore. The island was close to the western side.

When Prince reached the bank, he was nearly dead, for he was weak from hunger. He lay exhausted for awhile, then shook himself and started for home. It was nearly three miles in a straight line, and the road was rough, but he hurried as fast as he could.

While all these things were happening things had happened at the Burnside home also.

It was nearly dark before the children were missed. Their father came home from Pittston and brought them each a football with all the colors of the rainbow. Grandma had returned, and there was a new supply of caraway seed cakes cut out in hearts and diamonds. Mamma felt better and came down to supper. Then the father called the children. There was no answer. Nobody had seen them. The mother fainted. Grandma said:

"Call Prince."

They called Prince, but he did not bark his answer, and then they began to search everywhere. Suddenly they

saw that the boat was gone, and there was a little bunch of flowers on the bank. Then they felt certain that the children were in the boat and had doubtless drifted away.

One man ran to the nearest neighbor and borrowed his boat, and Mr. Burnside telegraphed to every town on the river, asking that some one should keep watch for a skiff with two little children and a dog in it.

They started men down the river in the borrowed boat, but no one thought of going around the other side of Butternut island. They rowed as far as Pittston, and then Mr. Burnside took the train home, hoping to find some news there.

All night long they searched. The next morning some one found the boat empty. Mrs. Burnside fainted again. Mr. Burnside said:

"We must drag the river."

Grandma stopped walking around



THE SECOND MORNING DAWNED ON THE LOST CHILDREN AND THEIR FAITHFUL DOG.

and said:

"If Prince had not been along, I should say so, too, but I cannot help thinking that he has saved them."

At daylight the next morning they began preparations to drag the river.

Grandma stood on the porch. Her withered hands held the poor, faded little bunch of flowers. She kissed them two or three times. She looked very old today. She turned her head so that no one should see her tears, and there was poor Prince, dusty and dirty, dragging himself feebly through a clump of bushes. He gave one bark, full of that same note of distress, and fell down panting.

"Come, Prince. Come with me," said grandma, and she ran with all her strength toward the river, Prince staggering along after her.

"Charles! Charles! Prince is here. Come quick! Oh, my babies!"

When Prince reached the river side, he found the same boat in the same place. He seemed to regain all his strength and sprang in it, barking wildly and waving his great bushy tail. Mr. Burnside said:

"Where are they, Prince?"

Prince did everything he could to show that he knew and got so far into the stern of the boat, as that part

pointed down the river, that he nearly fell into the water.

They called to all to come in the boats, and just as they were ready to start—quite a little fleet of them—grandma came hurrying along as fast as her trembling feet would let her. She had two shawls and a large basket.

"Charles, Charles!" she called. "Stop. I must go along. If we do find them, they will need me, and I understand Prince better than any one."

They made a place for her. As soon as she was settled she brought a fine roast chicken for Prince and laid it at his feet. His mouth watered, and he turned grateful eyes at Mrs. Burnside, but did not touch the chicken.

"I know, Prince. You want to keep that for the children; but, see, I have something for them too."

When she had said this, the chicken disappeared like magic, and Prince took his stand again, with his nose pointed down the river. They came near Butternut island, and then Prince acted like a crazy dog.

"Are the babies here, Prince?" asked grandma. No one could have misunderstood his reply, though he had no voice to speak with. Any one with eyes could see his meaning. They rowed faster and faster. Prince made extravagant signs of joy when they crossed the current and went toward the narrow channel. Here Prince could not contain himself any longer, but sprang out of the boat with a great splash and swam to the little cove where the boat had landed.

The anxious ones reached the shore about the same time. Prince bounded to the place where he had left the

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children, stopping every few steps to be sure that the others were following him. The children were where he had left them. They had roused a little two or three times and cried themselves to sleep again.

Suddenly the dear old Prince was there, barking and pawing them and licking their faces. Just then a wonderful thing happened. They heard grandma say:

"Take a little drink of milk, dearie," and they did and felt better right away. Then grandma kissed them and hugged them tight, tight, and papa was there, and he hugged them very hard, and all the neighbors kissed them.

Prince sat quite still, looking at grandma and the children in perfect content. He was the hero of the hour. Mr. Burnside promised Prince a silver collar and a roast turkey. He smiled with pleasure. If you think a dog can't smile, ask him if he would like roast turkey and then watch him.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE MAGIC BUGLE



TWO brothers dwelt together in Denmark in that faraway time over which the mystic veil of myth and romance hangs. They were all alone in the world, and all that they inherited was the little hut in

which they had all their lives lived, and this contained nothing more than a few old chairs, a table and an old carved chest.

It was certainly a poor fortune that had been left them, but one was good hearted and kind, and so he did not complain. But the elder of the two said:

"It is not enough for two to live on. What think you, brother?"

"We might take our chance and cast lots," the younger replied.

"That were indeed foolish! Since I am the elder, it belongs by right to me, so you had better go forth and seek your fortune, and, as you are going, it were well to go at once."

"It is good; I am nothing loath," the younger brother said. So he departed, and to the end of his days the elder brother remained in his poor estate, which was good enough for his hard heart and his low mind.

But the young adventurer journeyed far away, and all his days were filled with dreamings of the future.

"I shall be a great hunter," was the burden of his thoughts, and he hummed gay airs that he composed himself, and a hunter's life was the one of which he sung.

He fell asleep by a hillside one soft summer night as the moon rose over the fields of rye, waving in the mellow light. The sun had gone down not long before, and in the dying day he had dreamed again of glory. So lightly he slept all night that the changing

light of the moon, as it rose higher and higher, had affected his slumber, and flitting shadows moved over him and seemed to touch him with tangible fingers. It was a night full of mystery and of light and elfish sounds, and just before morning he suddenly started out of his sleep with all his senses alert. He listened, and sure enough he heard a weak voice crying:

"Help me! Oh, help me!"

"Where and who are you?" he answered.

"Oh, help me!" the voice repeated,



"OH, HELP ME!"

and, starting up, the youth beheld at his side a dwarf, but so small that a man's hand might have covered him from view.

He was a queer looking creature, with the body of a child and a head three times too big for his height. When he saw that he had attracted the stranger's attention, he said:

"I live under this hill, but a cow is standing before the door, and I dare not pass her. Will you drive her away for me?"

"To be sure I will," the boy replied, "but let me take a look at you first, you queer creature."

"No, no!" the gnome replied. "Daylight will soon be here, and if I stay to see it I shall be changed into a spider's web, or into night's dew! Oh, be quick!"

The lad followed the fleeing dwarf around the foot of the hill, and when he had chased the cow away he suddenly beheld the hill lifted up on four great pillars, red as blood, and under the portal thus formed he saw, stretching away, gorgeous caverns glistening with gems and precious metals.

"Come!" the gnome said. "I am the son of the king of the elves. You may have three wishes, and we shall grant them. But enter with me, that my father may thank you."

As he followed, the youth beheld a countless number of little creatures weaving golden veins into the rock or packing it with other metal ore. Here he saw some picking out diamonds and other gems, while other little workmen piled them into barrows that were wheeled away to the great underground storehouses. Again, he saw vast numbers busy at the forges, shaping beautiful begemmed swords and scabbards, and here he saw guns and

horns and coats of mail such as yet the world scarcely knew, for the time was yet far back beyond that that history can touch upon, and only the tales of the great old fathers can tell of the wonders of those days.

So past all these beautiful treasures he was led from hall to hall until the great council chamber was reached. And here was a splendor that words cannot describe, in the midst of which was the little monarch, master of all the forces of the underworld, commander of the countless little workers that dug and delved for him.

The king thanked the youth for his son's timely deliverance and asked him to make known his three wishes.

"They are easily made," the boy said. "All my life I have longed to be a hunter. So pray give me a shotgun, a bugle and a horse."

"They are yours," the king of the dwarfs answered. And the lad was glad to be led from his presence, for his great head on his little body, his blood red eyes and long nose, which looked like a stick, made him want to laugh, so that he feared to offend.

He was now conducted into a hall filled with all kinds of weapons used by hunters. There were guns as big as cannons and some as small as a man's finger; some were of pure gold set with gems, but all these the lad passed by and took a rusty old gun that hung upon the wall.

"This suits me," he said, and his guide smiled assent.

Next he was led to a great hall full of horns and bugles. They, too, were of all sizes and metals, set with gems. But the boy took an old horn that matched the gun. Then he was conducted to the stables. Here were thousands of steeds—white, red, black



"WHAT DO YOU WANT?"

and gray—from every clime. Here was the steed of Odin, the eight footed Sleipnir, and even the one footed horse that flies past the window in the dark when one is about to die was there, with war steeds and knight's palfreys and horses of labor. The lad took a little shaggy gray mare and led her away, saying, "This gentle creature suits my estate."

No sooner had he said this than he

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Young and Old.

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found himself in the fields, where the sun was just rising. It was not long until he came near the king's palace, when suddenly he paused to listen to a little bird that sang very sweetly. As it ceased its morning lay it flew down to the pommel of his saddle and said:

"When you sound your horn, all whom you wish must dance to its tune, nor can they stop until you cease. When you point your gun, the being must die at whom you aim. Go to the king and tell him that you will release his daughter and her betrothed prince from the power of the hill dwarf king. But use your own judgment as to how you will accomplish it."

* * * * *

"Ha, ha, ha! So you wish to be the king's hunter?"

A crowd had gathered round the lad when he reached the palace yard and laughed at his steed, at his gun and bugle and, indeed, at himself, who was so assured of success. The king heard the tumult and came to see the cause, and when he heard the lad offer to restore his daughter, whose bonny face he had not seen for six years, he said:

"It is a grave thing you offer, but I will trust you and go with you."

They set out at nightfall, the king promising a half of his kingdom and an earl's title if the quest were successful. And when they reached the hill for the first time the youth blew a blast upon his horn. Instantly the hill was raised upon its four red pillars, and out came the hideous king of the dwarfs.

"What do you want?" he roared as only a dwarf when angry can roar.

But for answer he heard the bugle sound, and down he tumbled upon his long nose and went dancing around on it until the king could hardly stand from laughing so.

"Stop! Stop!" cried the dwarf king.

"Give me back my daughter—young and beautiful and innocent as when you stole her away!" the king cried.

"Oh, she is my fark and sings sweetly to me," the dwarf king answered.

"Then dance on!" the king said as the lad continued to play.

"Stop! Stop!" again called out the almost breathless dwarf king. "I will give her back!"

And as the bugle ceased down flew the little sweet singing bird and instantly was changed into the beautiful princess, who was soon folded in her father's arms.

"And now where is the prince?" the lad said.

"This is he," said the princess, laying her hand on the patient gray mare.

"Give him back his own form," said the boy.

"If you will give me the gun and the bugle," the dwarf king answered.

"Take them!" said the boy.

As he got them the dwarf king quickly disappeared, the four pillars fell with a crash as the hill again closed, and instead of the gray mare there stood a handsome prince, thanking his deliverer.

"Now he shall have half my kingdom and shall be my chief adviser, and we shall not forget to make an earl of him," the king said.

"But I have not the education to be an earl," faltered the lad.

"Bosh!" the king said, and the prince and princess said:

"Certainly, certainly."

So, after all, he must have become an earl, but be sure he did not forget to become, too, a great hunter, and all those that had laughed at him died of envy—yes, every one of them.

For thus says the old myth.—Edgar Penfield in Philadelphia Times.

VITALITY OF GERMS.

What Becomes of Them After Their Victim Is Dead.

In a recent number of a German journal devoted to bacteriology an interesting summary is presented of certain results attained by Dr. Klein in the course of a long series of experiments made lately in which Dr. Klein endeavored successfully to ascertain what becomes of disease germs after the death of their victim. These experiments had a very decided practical value, as the conditions which they proved to exist dispose effectually of one of the arguments which has been often used by advocates of cremation.

These latter have held that disease germs could retain their vitality for an indefinitely long period in the buried body and that therefore cemeteries, in addition to being harmful because of the decaying organic matter which they contained, were positively dangerous because they acted as immense storage reservoirs for the bacteria of the different diseases.

Dr. Klein's results correct this mistaken idea. In order to carry out his experiments satisfactorily he buried animals which had died from certain known diseases, disinterred the bodies at the end of varying periods and examined the organs for bacteria.

The bacillus of Asiatic cholera was still living at the end of 19 days, but after being buried for 28 no living specimen could be found. The typhoid

fever bacillus was able to exist for about the same length of time, while the germ which causes the bubonic plague was able to survive an interment of 17 days, but was never found living at the end of three weeks.

The bacillus of consumption lives for but a short time after the death of its victim. Dr. Klein always found it without difficulty in the organs, but was never able to obtain a successful culture. What is perhaps of even greater importance, he was never able to cause tuberculosis by injecting the bacteria thus found into the system of a healthy animal.

WHY THIN MEN EAT MORE.

Common Sense Explanation of Their Greater Need of Bodily Fuel.

Dr. James J. Walsh explains in a recent number of the New York Journal why thin folks need more food than stout ones.

The question of individual appetite is always interesting. It is often a matter of surprise to find that thin men have a larger appetite and actually consume more food than stout men of about the same size. There are good physical reasons, however, for this difference of appetite. The thin man must eat more than his stout friend to accomplish the same amount of work and keep up the bodily equilibrium that is the index of good health.

The reason for this is found in the relative amount of heat given off by the two men. It is in the large organs within the body that the important chemical processes on which life depends are accomplished. All of these chemical changes lead to the production of heat and require heat for their accomplishment.

In the stout man all the important organs are covered with a good layer of fat. This is a bad conductor of heat. Hence the heat in the large internal organs is protected from dissipation into the surrounding air.

In the thin man the internal organs lie just below the skin. Their heat is abstracted readily by the surrounding air, which, in winter time especially, is constantly from 50 to 70 degrees below them in temperature.

The human body is practically a machine for the manufacture of heat. This is converted into chemical energy in the digestive processes within the body and into motion in the muscles.

Heat may be wasted into the air, however. Of late years the realization of this has led to the wrapping of steam pipes and engine cylinders in a nonconducting substance, such as cement or asbestos.

Long ago nature in her wonderful economy made use of this method of saving heat waste by wrapping such important organs as the kidneys in fat and then covering the body with a layer of fat that lies just beneath the skin.

Thin men lack this protective layer of nonconducting substance, and so, like the old fashioned steam pipes and engines, they waste heat. To supply this superfluous heat fuel must be consumed. The main part of the fuel for the human machine is composed of carbon, just as it is for a steam engine. The heat of the body changes this to carbonic acid, which is given

off from the lungs of man. In the engine the carbonic acid passes off through the stack.

Besides this, there is another important reason why the thin man gives off more heat than the stout man. The thin man exposes more surface to the air. Heat is given off just in proportion to the amount of surface exposed.

There is a third reason for greater consumption of heat by the thin man. He is more largely composed of muscle than the stout man. Muscles are very good organs to have when they are needed, but they are great consumers of energy.

In a word, the most economical human machine is the one that has no need of safety valves and is well protected from the outer air by a beneficent layer of fat, not too thick, because then there is a waste of energy carrying it around, and its presence interferes with the action of certain organs, but just about the amount that Mother Nature gives to most middle aged men and women when she rounds them out into prosaic but practical samples of her mature handiwork.

The Food of Prehistoric Man.

Our attention has recently been called to some curious experiments conducted some time ago by Mr. Charters White, M. R. C. S., lately the president of the Royal Odontological society of Great Britain. Upon examining some skulls dating back from the stone age he noted that several of the teeth, although quite free from caries, were thickly coated with tartar. It occurred to him that it would be possible by a rough analysis to identify any particles of food that might be embodied in this natural concrete and so reveal the character of the aliment partaken of by prehistoric man. Dissolving the tartar in weak acid, a residue was left which under the microscope was found to consist of corn husk particles, hairs from the outside of the husks, spiral vessels from vegetables, particles of starch, the point of a fish tooth, a conglomeration of oval cells, probably of fruit, the barblets of down and portions of wool. In addition to this varied list were some round, red bodies, the origin of which defied detection, and many sandy particles, some relating to quartz and some to flint. These mineral fragments were very likely attributable to the rough stones used in grinding the corn and would account for the erosion of the masticating surfaces, which in many cases was strongly marked. This inquiry into the food of men who lived not less than 4,000 years ago is a matter of great archaeological interest.—Chambers' Journal.

Doesn't Waste Words Now.

"My husband," said the lady who combed her hair straight back from her brow, "used to waste words a good deal, but he has gradually outgrown the habit since he and I have known each other."

"And how has this happened?" the other woman asked.

"It has just been a sort of natural development—evolution, you might perhaps call it. The first letter he ever wrote to me was shortly after we had become acquainted and before there was really anything like an understanding between us. This is the way he signed it:

"Yours, my dear Miss Weston, most sincerely.
"JOHN HAMILTON EASTON."

"There, you see, were ten words—enough for a telegram—just to bring a commonplace friendly letter to an end. But after we became engaged his first letter to me was signed in this way:

"Yours, my darling, affectionately, JOHN."

"That, you will observe, was a reduction of 50 per cent from his conclusion as a mere friend. The first letter he ever wrote to me after we were married was signed:

"Yours, JOHN."

She stopped for a moment and sighed and then continued:

"We have been married 17 years now. Yesterday I received a letter from him. Here is the way it was signed: "J."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Reward of Modesty.

A Quaker, who lived in a large country mansion, was in the habit of giving a book to each of his servants on New Year's day. One New Year's day, as usual, he called his servants together in his room and told them to choose each one a book for himself. Among them was a little stable boy, who, when his turn came, went up to the gentleman and said, "If you please, sir, will you choose one for me which my mother can read, too, for she is very lonely now my father is dead." The gentleman rose and took from his bookshelf a volume of the "Pilgrim's Progress," bound in leather, and, packing it up, told the boy to take it home to his mother. When they began looking through it, to their great surprise out fell a £5 note. The boy's mother said there must be some mistake, so she sent her son off at once to the gentleman with it. The Quaker, having heard the lad's story, said: "No, there is no mistake. I put that £5 note in as a reward for your being so unselfish."

Spain Is Progressing.

Greenwich time has been adopted officially by Spain, and the hours are numbered from 1 to 24, as in Italy.

Will Make a Cat Run.

With regard to color, both cats and dogs appear to have little æsthetic perception. We have heard of a dog appearing to prefer scarlet to blue, but it is difficult to eliminate the effect of association in dealing with a single instance. Cats, however, seem to show a definite æsthetic perception of texture—æsthetic, for it is not ordinary bodily comfort which rules. They may like to sleep on velvet, but they revel, waking, in the feeling of crackling paper or texture of stiff silks, and there is a well authenticated story of a cat which goes into the garden to lick the undersides of foxglove leaves and cannot be kept from trying with his tongue the texture of flannelette.

But the keenest æsthetic pleasure for a cat lies in the region of smell. The dog uses smell merely as a medium of information, but the cat revels in it. She will linger near a tree trunk, smelling each separate aromatic leaf for the pure pleasure of it—not like a dog, to trace friend, foe or prey. If the window of a close room is opened, the cat leans out, smelling the air. New dresses are smelled, partly, perhaps, for future recognition, but also, apparently, for pleasure. A strong smell, above all a spirituous smell, is not only disagreeable, but absolutely painful. Lavender water may please a tiger, but it will put a cat to flight.—London Spectator.

To Kill the Prairie Dogs.

A bill is before the Kansas legislature asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 with which to purchase poison to exterminate prairie dogs in western Kansas. They are destroying thousands of acres in the western part of the state. Prairie dog wardens are to be appointed for each township to scatter the poison in the prairie dog towns.

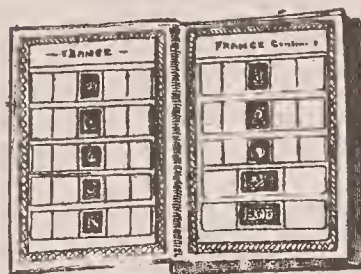
Danger In Canned Tomatoes.

The London Lancet calls attention to the fact that canned tomatoes are now being extensively colored in order to make them look attractive and as if made from ripe fruit. Among the colors so employed are coal tar colors and cochineal. The subjects of artificial coloring and preservation of food are now receiving great attention in England.

Running at right angles with the Orange river, South Africa, are mighty downs of red sand, which extend for miles into the vast desert of the Kalahari. There are few wells, and some produce horse sickness.

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THE PUZZLER

No. 73.—Geographical Puzzle.

DOTLAPNR—A city in Maine.
COIXEM—A southern gulf.
AKD TOA—A western state.
OTNERNT—A city in New Jersey.
TENVOMR—An eastern state.

No. 74.—Picture Puzzle.



What month does this picture represent?—New York Journal.

No. 75.—Rebus.

A beverage; "in this place;" S; "the human race;" a question in one letter; "forever;" S; a falsehood; a vegetable; a beverage; parts of lamps; a beverage; more of the same beverage; a masculine pronoun; "a clew;" a baking utensil; a key on the piano; the; part of the face. The whole is a well known proverb.

No. 76.—Charade.

With my FIRST my SECOND made
A fine big THIRD,
For he was skillful at my WHOLE,
As I have heard.

No. 77.—Beheadings.

Behead wide and leave a highway. 2. Behead angry and leave value. 3. Behead stingy and leave implike. 4. Behead a ship's officer and leave consumed. 5. Behead wrong and leave to fail. 6. Behead to tell and leave exultant. 7. Behead to mount and leave a part of the body. 8. Behead to be assured of and leave at the present time.

The beheaded letters will spell the name of a famous statesman.

No. 78.—Progressive Enigma.

• • • • •

1—Forever.
1, 2—A species of quadruped having the same number of teeth as man.
2, 3, 4—To curiously inspect.
3, 4, 5—A tiny stream of water.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5—The name of a division of time which is used as a synonym for tears and laughter.

No. 79.—Riddle.

I impose silence on the most celebrated orator. I chase the financier from the desk to which I had myself summoned him. The monk awaits the sound of my voice to undergo his cruel penance. I terminate at the same moment a hundred different affairs. I say the same thing to

sages and to fools, and yet when I am whispering in the lover's ear of the interview awaiting him I only remind the devotee of her prayers.

No. 80.—Anagram.

If there's any such thing as "altering"
The papers as they stand,
He will do all he can relating
To our — of land.

No. 81.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. A sea fish. 3. An artificial water course. 4. A canal. 5. Paints coarsely. 6. One-half of listen. 7. A letter.

No. 82.—Double Curtailings.

1. Doubly curtail a portal and leave a verb.
2. Doubly curtail in that place and leave a common article.
3. Doubly curtail to fade and leave among.
4. Doubly curtail ideas and leave however.
5. Doubly curtail purpose and leave a letter.
6. Doubly curtail youthful and leave a pronoun.

No. 83.—Cities.

The city of truth.
The city of happiness.
The city of interchange.
The city of wisdom.
The city of few people.
The city for country folks.

Presidential Nicknames.

Rail Splitter of the West—Abraham Lincoln.
Hero of New Orleans—Andrew Jackson.
Old Man Eloquent—John Q. Adams.
Canal Boy—James Garfield.
Tippecanoe—William Henry Harrison.
Honest Abe—Abraham Lincoln.
Rough and Ready—Zachary Taylor.

U and I.

If you and I and ewe and eye
And yew and aye (dear me)
Were all to be spelled u and i,
How mixed up we should be!
—Harvard Lampoon.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 64.—Proverbs Paraphrased: Two of a trade never agree. The hindmost dog catches the hare.

No. 65.—Charade: Ink-well.

No. 66.—Hidden Animals: 1. Taper, ape. 2. Crate, rat. 3. Scowl, cow. 4. Cramp, ram. 5. Proem, roe. 6. Shares, hare. 7. Jewel, ewe. 8. Foxy, ox. 9. Pounded, ounce.

No. 67.—Metagram: Wheat, heat, eat, at, t.

No. 68.—Word Squares. I. 1. Lamp. 2. Area. 3. Meat. 4. Pats. II. 1. Town. 2. Oboe. 3. Wont. 4. Nets.

No. 69.—Reading Jumble: Beware the Ides of March.

No. 70.—The Mesh Puzzle: 1. Abandoned. 2. Inanimate. 3. Commodore. 4. Centering.

No. 71.—Three States: 1. Oregon. 2. Nevada. 3. Alabama.

No. 72.—Added Words: 1. All, call. 2. Age, page. 3. Rook, brook. 4. It, wit. 5. Heat, cheat. 6. At, cat. 7. Lag, flag.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. H. A. Chapman kindly calls our attention to a slight error made last month by our locating the Memorial Arch of Hartford at the entrance to the Connecticut river bridge, whereas the arch stands about three-quarters of a mile away, near a bridge crossing Park river, a tributary to the Connecticut.

\$20.00 FOR 27c.

MY great Sacrifice Sale continues this month. I want to close out my entire stock, and have put my stamps in packets which I offer at 27 cents each. They contain many, many varieties, mostly West Indies, Mexico, South America, Australia, British Colonies, old United States, etc., etc. Each packet is enclosed in a valuable old United States envelope, and worth many times the price. Each one contains stamps cataloguing 20 to 30 cents up. Many have \$1, \$2 and \$3 stamps.

In one packet is a 30c Justice worth \$20. Someone gets this for 27 cents. Last month one customer found a \$3 stamp, another a \$1.50 stamp, etc., etc.

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THE PAN-AMERICAN STAMPS.



THE talk about Pan-American stamps in philatelic circles has become the one-absorbing topic, now that the stamps have made their appearance with the opening of the great exhibit at Buffalo, which event they serve to advertise. It is remarkable how much can be said about a single issue of six adhesive postage stamps. Some months ago we began to herald the coming of this unique set of bi-colored stamps, and although we have had something to say in almost every issue since, we find that the subject is by no means exhausted, and that we must devote at least another article to the discussion of the most beautiful commemorative set of stamps ever issued by the United States government.

With the complete set before us we find no difficulty in picking out those specimens which best represent the artistic taste of the American designer, and the height to which the art of engraving has been carried in this country. By a glance, we think the three favorite specimens will be the 1c, 2c and 10c values. The automobile of the closed-coach order, as shown on the 4c stamp, does not furnish as pleasing a design as the steamship or rail-road train; and the view of the capitol at Washington, minus its imposing dome, does not serve as the most fitting background for the stamp. While the subject is not a bad one, we would not care to class this stamp in with the other three varieties just mentioned. The remaining two values, the 5c and 8c stamps, are altogether too indistinct, and the attempt to illustrate a large area of the landscape in a confined space has proved futile. We regret that one of the least attractive of the stamps should have been chosen to represent our art abroad, namely the 5c value.

What has been said thus far, in commendation or reproof, refers merely to the central design, or vignette, printed in each case in black. The colored frames, which encircle the picture, and which differ on every value, are, we believe, the best part of the design. Carefully examined, they reveal a variety of treatment of a similar subject, with an artistic expression of the same on each of the six values, which reflect great credit on the part of both designer and engraver.

As we predicted in a former number, inverted centers have turned up. The stamps had not been put on sale over two weeks before a New York firm found, among a number of stamps bought at the post office, several 2c stamps with the lightening express up-side-down. The appearance was that of a collision which had left the whole train standing on its head. The parties owning the stamps sent a letter of complaint to Washington, using one of the inverted stamps on the envelope, and later on disposed of the remainder to a philatelist who, it is reported, offered \$20.00 each for the nine stamps left. As the stamps come in sheets of 100, there are 90 more stamps, somewhere in New York, containing the same error. Post-office clerks are examining every Pan-American stamp before selling any, in hopes of finding another sheet of errors, which they would gladly buy themselves at face value and sell at a premium. It is rumored that 1c inverts have also been

found, but in what section of the country we do not know.

The public have taken kindly to the new stamps, and are using them in preference to the general issue. At this early date almost 50 per cent. of our mail now bears the new issue, and we are glad to see many letters franked with two 1c stamps in place of a single 2c value. Although the 1c and 2c values will never be rare, the 1c ought to be worth, in 1,000 lots at least twice as much as the 2c. Therefore, it is well to use 1c values in place of twos in corresponding with collectors. We do not predict that Pan-Americans will ever be worth as much as the Omahas, but they ought to be more valuable than the Columbians. The excessive size of the Omaha stamps was a hindrance to their very wide circulation. Business firms, in particular, would not waste the saliva necessary to cement them to the envelope. Our fashionable correspondent, moreover thought their size too great to look good on a neat, No. 5 envelope, and so the general issue was used instead. The new stamps which are much smaller than the Omahas, will not meet with the above objections, and their added beauty will make them all the more popular. Their acceptance by the public, however, means a lower philatelic value. We understand that as soon as the exhibition closes the stamps will go out of use. It was different in the case of the Columbus stamps, the latter being used for a year or more, until the stamps became very common.

Much that is said against speculative or commemorative issues cannot well be applied to the Pan-American series. First, the low cost of the entire set, which does not contain a value above 10c, rids it of the principal objection to most special, or temporary issues. Secondly, the stamps will always remain good for postage, and this cannot be said of most of the so-called speculative stamps, which, after a certain date, become useless for the conveyance of a letter or other piece of mail.

Dealers are already advertising the new stamps and shipping sets abroad. We have seen full sets offered at 20c used and 40c unused. This seems to be a fair price now, but used sets will sell probably for less money later on. One dealer offers to buy any of the stamps above the 2c value for 1c each. His offer is an extraordinary one for the 4c and

5c stamps, which later will be worth much less in wholesale lots. For 1c stamps as much as 15c per 100 is being offered, but this price, also, cannot last long. However, we would advise collectors to secure as many Pan-Americans as possible, as all values except the 2c will always remain good property, provided the price paid for them at the start is not too much.

Collectors have already noticed that about all the stamps of the set are printed in two or more shades. The varieties, however, are so insignificant that it is not probable that this will affect the price of any of the stamps.

The new issue serves to spread the gospel of philately quite as much as to announce the holding of a great fair at Buffalo, and new recruits are daily entering the philatelic ranks. The publicity given the pursuit through the newspapers on account of the finding of the inverted centers in New York and elsewhere, also serve the same purpose, and the future of philately never took on a more cheerful aspect than at the present time.

WE illustrate this month a number of stamps which have recently appeared, and of which mention has, in several instances, been made heretofore, but at the time we were unable to procure suitable illustrations. A brief explanation of the group will therefore suffice. In the two upper corners are shown the new stamps of Turkey for both foreign and domestic use. The first, second and last stamps on the next line represent three more values of the beautiful and unique new set of stamps for Uruguay. Another swan stamp, blue, for Western Australia, is shown in the centre of the design. Following it is one of the current issues of Germany surcharged for use in China. The first two stamps on the lower line are for New Zealand. The 1p is a beautiful specimen, but the larger stamp is a very poor lithograph and is lacking in artistic expression. The next stamp, which reminds one of the 1872 issue of Norway, is really an unpaid letter stamp of Crete, of which there are 8 values. We next illustrate the 1 mark value for the Cameroons. The same type is employed for the other German possessions. The last stamp is one of a new set for Finland, and is in the design of the current stamps of Russia.



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THE stamps of Samoa are destined to become as popular as those of the Hawaiian Islands, now that the United States has purchased an interest in this small insular group lying almost south of the Hawaiian Islands, and known best as Navigators Islands.

Tutuila is one of the principal islands of the group and is owned by the United States. Germany also has an interest in certain islands, and the fact that two great nations of philatelists are vying with each other over a mere handful of stamps enhances their value and makes them all the more desirable. The first issue inscribed "express," which appeared in 1877 and the years following, is naturally the coveted set for any collector to own, especially in used condition. These stamps are roughly printed from lithographic stones on tough paper and perforated with large ragged holes. Three printings were made, the last in 1880-81, and each one shows variations in the plate, (or more properly, the stone) giving rise to three distinct types for all, or nearly all values. The majority of stamps of the first issue which are now on sale are reprints, in the preparation of which the original die was used, the impression being transferred to new stones. When Whitfield King and Company, of England, bought the post-office remainders, it is supposed they bought the die also, hence the presence of so many reprints to-day. The reprints were struck off on two occasions and later on, in 1897, the stones used for printing the same were destroyed at Sydney in the presence of philatelic witnesses. In all, about one million, forty thousand stamps were reprinted before the stones were destroyed, and these are the stamps which are sold to-day at a few cents each. Counterfeits also have been made of the Samoan, "express" stamps but owing to the large number of reprints on the market,

we do not believe the imitations to be very numerous. Those who are lucky enough to possess a cancelled set of the originals, have 7 stamps valued at \$40.00 in the 60th catalogue, and we may also add, they have an investment which will pay a big dividend in the next ten years, according to all present predictions.

The English are as enthusiastic over the stamps of South Africa as we are over Philippines and Hawaiians. Even the average collector has a pretty good knowledge of Mafekings and V. R.'s. A stamp here scarcely known to be in existence is the first issue of South African Republic, 1 penny, red on orange, surcharged in italics, V. R., and with fine roulette. This stamp, unused, was recently put up at auction in London and an English dealer, innocently believing that such a little known stamp would scarcely be noticed among so many other lots offered for sale, bid the modest sum of \$17.50 for the stamp. Immediately, a collector offered \$75.00 for the gem, but even this sum did not secure the coveted prize. A third party went a pound higher, and considered himself in luck by getting the stamp for \$80.00. He later informed the first party that he had no less than three customers who were looking for that stamp, and that he would have bid as high as \$150.00 if it had been necessary. It is not likely that this stamp would have brought a great price in this country, but the English, who specialize largely in Transvaals, will pay almost any sum for a stamp they want.

In the city of Berlin the German government has gone into the stamp business on a large scale. At the government building located there the German colonial stamps were recently put on sale, and the business done in these stamps alone would have made any local stamp dealer's eyes open with envy.

From Victoria has been received a commemorative "Commonwealth" postal card. Several varieties are produced by printing the

same in five or more different colors.

The "V. R. I." upon Transvaal stamps is being changed to "E. R. I.," Edward, Rex, Imperator. At least, the ip has been seen with the new surcharge.

A ten-day's auction sale of 1050 lots of stamps has been announced to take place in Paris.

About as soon as the Pan-American exhibit is over, there will doubtless be talk of another commemorative issue to help boost the St. Louis World's Fair along. Collectors all seem to favor the new stamps, but too many exposition issues will spoil the whole thing. For St. Louis we would suggest, in place of another set of adhesive stamps, a single commemorative postal card of appropriate design and color. The expense would at least be less.

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